



ALEXANDRIA, VA.
FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1873.

THE EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION, which has been in session in this city since Wednesday, adjourned this afternoon, after a very interesting meeting, which has doubtless been productive of much good.

The New York Herald has a characteristic article on public affairs, in which, after affirming that Gen. Grant and his administration are "masters of the situation and cannot be pulled down," it advises the President to build up "a Vendome column of peace." What that means, we suppose is explained by saying that the President should declare, at once, that he will not be a candidate for reelection—that he should favor a "protectorate" over Mexico—that he should lean to a liberal policy towards Cuba and not take advantage of the troubles in Spain "to rob her of her noblest province"—and that, finally, he should "concentrate his domestic policy upon two points—the reconstruction of the South and the payment of the national debt." This is the "Vendome column." Certainly, as yet, of not very defined proportions.

The Washington Republican is predicting the success of the Radical ticket at the next Virginia election, and in making its calculations says, that the Radicals "require less than 25,000 white votes to be added to the black vote to ensure success." These are its own words. There is such a thing as being forewarned by being forewarned, and it is to be presumed that the Conservative party in Virginia, or those who are opposed to political Radicalism, whether they voted for Greeley or against him, or did not vote at all, will take notice of this, and govern themselves accordingly. We do not believe the "required white vote" to accomplish the object stated can be obtained.

A correspondent of the Tide Water Index says that the Salt Water Marshes in Eastern Virginia are about to yield thousands and thousands of dollars annually, and these marshes have been heretofore regarded as valueless, or nearly so. Col. John M. Brockenbrough, of Richmond county, is the pioneer in this business. He has consummated a contract with Mr. Sands, the owner and editor of the American Farmer, who is to furnish ample capital to cure bale, and ship all the hay on his large marsh, of 1,100 acres. Fifty hands are now engaged to commence work. Two cuttings at least, can be annually made.

The New York Bulletin says:—"Old Virginia is entering at last upon a career of prosperity, with a steady flow of immigration. The new-comers are more distinguished for intelligence and vigor than for numbers. They belong to the very best and more desirable classes—many from Scotland, England, Germany, &c., who are settling down to the cultivation of the soil. Wealthy citizens of New York have also invested largely in mineral lands in the State. Northern capital is largely represented, and the attention of foreign capitalists has been attracted to the State."

The Baltimore American says that "there is a rumor abroad to the effect that, by authority of the recent act of the Pennsylvania Legislature, the Pennsylvania Central Corporation will soon create a general mortgage on their whole estate and its dependencies, of \$100,000,000, to cover all existing obligations of the Company, and such additional sums as may be borrowed for the further extension and improvement of the various properties in the ownership of or under perpetual lease to this great corporation."

In reference to the "grab law" the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that all the members of Congress who were dropped by the people in the last elections, before they left the city drew their back pay. Others are evidently waiting to see what they may still expect from their constituents before they draw theirs. The result is that only those who have openly, in the regular form of business, covered their back pay into the treasury are entitled to the credit of having refunded their share.

George Sands, mate in the U. S. Navy, on duty on board the U. S. receiving ship New Hampshire at the Norfolk navy-yard, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself through the head with a navy revolver. The cause of the act is supposed to be disappointment in love. The deceased was twenty-three years of age and a son of Joshua R. Sands, Rear Admiral U. S. Navy.

Among the articles on exhibition at the Vienna Exposition is the model of an American schoolhouse, which is an object of considerable curiosity. Mr. Fulton, in one of his letters, says:—"It is located in front of the English transept, and represents a rural school-house, such as can be found in all the school districts of New England, and most of the Middle and Western States."

Gen. Rosser, of Virginia, formerly a distinguished officer in the Confederate service, recently an assistant engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad, is now in command of the engineers of the U. S. Yellowstone expedition.

The New York Times and the Philadelphia Press have recently contained articles disparaging the people of the Southern States. Why have these papers opened their batteries?

Littell's Living Age for this week has an excellent selection from the British Magazines. This excellent miscellany is a most valuable publication.

The St. Louis Dispatch calls Congress "our great national oratorical slop-shop."

In the Hastings Court in Richmond, yesterday, in the case of Dr. Cullen, one of the surgeons in the McCarty duel, who refused to testify before the Grand Jury, on the ground that he might criminate himself, Judge Guion decided that he must answer the questions propounded by the Grand Jury or be held for contempt. Counsel asked for a suspension of sentence in order to appeal to the Supreme Court, which was granted, and commitment of the witness was postponed until that time. Notwithstanding the refusal of Dr. Cullen to testify, the Grand Jury found true bills of indictment against the four seconds for the wilful and malicious murder of Mordecai.

Senator Thurman of Ohio is opposed to all "mongrelism," and advises the Conservative Democracy to stand by their own colors, and everywhere "run a straight-out ticket, with candidates of known acceptabilities." A salient point in his programme, is the nomination of the best men in the party.

The Petersburg Index says:—"A week ago cucumbers were selling in New York at \$9 per barrel. Reports of this high price caused a large quantity to be shipped from Norfolk, and on Monday they were easily obtained at \$1.50 per barrel."

Five deaths from Cholera in Cincinnati, yesterday; one in Memphis; three in Nashville.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

The will of the late Stephen A. Douglas is the object of litigation in Chicago. His property, real and personal, after paying his debts, was divided into two equal parts, one of which went to his wife, the other to his two children. Mrs. Douglas was named one of the executors. But never acted, and the other executor, Daniel P. Rhodes, settled the estate. Two years ago Mrs. Douglas married Mr. Robert Williams, United States army. Now Mrs. Susan Harris has sued the Douglas heirs, the executor, and Mrs. Williams and her husband, alleging that she holds notes of Mr. Douglas to the amount of \$10,843. The defendants plead that the claims are barred by lapse of time.

The case in which Wm. J. Healey, paymaster in the U. S. navy, was charged some months ago with having embezzled about \$38,000 government money, has been withdrawn, it having been found impossible to obtain evidence to corroborate Little, the supposed accomplice of Healey, who turned State's evidence against Healey. Instead of criminal proceedings, the government will institute civil suit against Healey's official bond.

Mary Carleton, the woman who pretended to have been beaten and robbed by ruffians on the railroad track, near Snook, Pa., is believed to be a fraud. She was arrested by Sheriff Patton and brought to this city to-day, but this evening managed to escape from the office. She told several stories which inquiry proved to be false. It is thought she was a principal or accessory in obstructing the track.

A man named J. G. Fuerth, alias Harry Hudson, of Hudson, Son & Co., bankers, New York, was arrested at Harrisburg, Pa., yesterday on a telegram from Pittsburgh, charged with forgery. It is alleged he obtained \$28,000 from the Germania Bank, of New York, fraudulently. He has been committed to await the arrival of officers.

The Mint at Philadelphia is now engaged in melting a vast quantity of light gold coins. Since January last some \$23,000 worth have been melted, and \$10,000 more will be received and recoined this week. Orders for the new trade dollar will be filled in the early part of next week.

Steam towage is about to be introduced on the canal of New York on the cable principle. The motive basis of the system is the same as that of running a train of cars, except that the wheels of the cars run over a stationary rail, while the canal cable, corresponding to the rail, runs over the steamer's wheel.

On Tuesday Prof. Agassiz's Anderson School of Natural History, on Penckese Island—the gift of Mr. Anderson, of New York city—was formally opened for the season. There are fifty-one persons who have been successful in obtaining the privilege of studying at this place.

Prof. Henry James Clark, well known to scientific men in this country and in Europe, died at Amherst, Massachusetts, on the 1st inst. He was a favorite pupil of Prof. Gray, at Cambridge, and afterwards an associate of Agassiz.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that canned lobsters and canned salmon are entitled to be entered free of duty as fish under the Treaty of Washington, the only exceptions in the treaty being of fish preserved in oil.

The first bale of new cotton was received at New Orleans from Brownsville, Texas, yesterday, and was classed strictly good and good staple. It is now on its way to New York.

The Legislature of Connecticut has restored the usury law, which was repealed last year. The people were in favor of returning to the old system.

The police authorities in New York are making preparations to prevent disturbances during the Orange procession to take place to-morrow. Father McKenna, a Catholic priest, was drowned at New Milford, Conn., yesterday, while bathing. The body was recovered.

Mr. John Shearer made an ascension from Reading, Penn., in a balloon, accompanied by his wife, yesterday.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

A colored man by the name of George Bell was cruelly murdered near the village of Chukotuck, about ten miles from Suffolk, last night. He was returning home about 8 o'clock in the evening, when he was waylaid and killed on the road. He was shot five or six times. No clue, as yet, to the murderer.

Mrs. Letitia Tyler Semple, of Baltimore, has presented to the Virginia State library two fine portraits, one of her father, John Tyler, Governor of Virginia and President of the U. S., and the other of her grandfather, John Tyler, Governor of Virginia.

The merchants of Richmond, acting with sound business judgment and liberal public spirit have raised several thousand dollars by voluntary subscription, to be applied for special premiums at the coming State Fair.

The late storms of wind and rain in Culpeper county, have done some damage to the wheat and oats in the fields. The same has happened in Augusta county.

Gov. Fayette McMullen has been elected overseer of a road in the township of his residence, and has accepted the place.

NORFOLK LANDS.—A year or so ago, Leigh Bros. & Phelps, Real Estate Agents, sold to a Northern gentleman 273 acres of land near the city, on the Princess Anne road, for \$3,700. Yesterday the owner sold his crop of potatoes to a dealer in this city for \$5,400. Better than digging gold in California, or diamonds in Africa.—*Norfolk Virginian*.

Educational Association of Virginia.

THIRD DAY—NIGHT SESSION.

The Association met at the 2nd Presbyterian Church at 8.15 last night, President Gildersleeve in the chair, and was opened with prayer by Rev. W. F. Broadus, of Charlottesville. The President then introduced Gen. Francis H. Smith, LL.D., Superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute, who read a most entertaining and instructive lecture on "The Schools and School-masters of Virginia in Olden Times." He commenced by stating the difficulties he had had to encounter in the attempt to work up his subject. There were no records of these old times in school matters, and the personal reminiscences alone could be called in to aid him. Even at the present day, far too little was recorded, and the memory of valuable facts would perish unless teachers would keep, as he earnestly advised them, a log book of their daily work.

The grand old men and women of the Colonial days must have been formed by competent teachers, and it was greatly to be regretted that so little could be ascertained respecting them. There was no public provision for education before the Revolution, and the minister usually taught a school. He was always a graduate of one of the British Universities, and though he lived as the gentlemen of the day lived, he taught well. Latin and Greek, Euclid and Land Surveying were his cares; an usher, usually the parish clerk, taught the English elements. There were two classes of laborers, negroes and white apprentices, the latter sold for a term of years to pay their passage money; and sometimes persons of this class being somewhat educated were employed as teachers, as they were, when they had learned a trade, as mechanics. They got land of their own, worked it themselves, and thrived, and from them rose the middle class of Virginians, which produced the most brilliant men of the State. William and Mary College was the school for those who had means to educate their sons liberally.

It was not until 1690 that any immigration of professional men began; before that, they had come only to fill places previously prepared for them; but then physicians and lawyers from England, Scotland and Ireland, came over in numbers and some teachers, among whom were the Penningtons.

On the outbreak of the Revolution all the persons save twenty-five or thirty out of ninety-one, with what we consider a mistaken loyalty, but with a devotion to King and country which we must respect, left Virginia, and though those who remained were true to the land of their adoption; though their vestrymen were such patriots as Washington and Patrick Henry, the odium which attached to their self-elected brethren, was extended to them, and their schools were broken up. Then followed a dark period in our educational history, but the sacred flame of learning was kept alive by the mothers of Virginia, those grand old matrons, who were the teachers in every home. The Bible was their text book, and the Psalms, the Sermon on the Mount, and the Lord's Prayer they required to be committed to memory. They taught well and many a great Statesman owed his rudiments of learning to his faithful mother. The mother of George Wythe had taught him Greek and Latin.

From this time until the new era which dawned upon the State by the establishment of the University and the Military Institute, men from Scotland and New England, many of whom had "left their country for their country's good," came in large numbers to Virginia as teachers, and their conduct exercised such an influence upon the public mind that the profession, except when exercised by clergymen, was looked down upon.

He had addressed letters to many gentlemen asking for information as to teachers in early days, but had received replies from but two. Dr. Grigsby and Mr. W. R. Galt, of Norfolk. He then proceeded to read letters from these gentlemen, giving details as to particular teachers in that vicinity. They described the whippings with the cut-of-nine-tails, which, on one occasion, cut a young man's new cloth coat into strips; the hours of school, from April to September, 6 to 8, 9 to 1, and 3 to 6; the absence and vacation, &c. The audience were much annoyed by audible conversation during the lecture. It is a pity that young ladies cannot realize how much better would be for them to entertain the young gentlemen in their parlors, than to choose such places as churches for conversation. When Gen. Smith concluded, he did in about half an hour, the association, on motion of Mr. Blackford, returned him its thanks, and the Memorial Committee, consisting of Prof. Estill, of Randolph Macon; Col. Allan, of the Institute; President Davis, of Petersburg Female College, Messrs. C. H. Winston and McGuire, of Richmond, were called upon, whereupon Mr. McGuire read a beautiful tribute to the memory of the late John M. Strother, of University School, Richmond, and one by Mr. Blackford, written by Dr. S. Maupin, of the University, and on motion of Mr. Blackford a new Memorial Committee was appointed consisting of Gen. F. H. Smith, V. M. I., Prof. J. B. Minor, U. of Va., Prof. S. W. Averett, of Danville, Roman Catholic College, and the memorials were referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

Mr. Binford, from the committee on place of meeting, reported in favor of Norfolk and Portsmouth, but one of the members of the committee stating that he had misunderstood its action, and that it was understood at Culpeper Court House that the association should meet there, the report was re-committed.

On motion of Prof. Harris, the hour for the morning session was fixed at 9 o'clock.

Mr. Abbot, from the Committee on Questions and General Business, reported back Mr. Pendleton's resolution about the admission of ladies, in the following form:

All female teachers of Virginia may be admitted to membership in this Association, on the same terms as others, except that they should not participate in the oral discussion of questions before this body.

Mr. Blackford immediately attacked the report. Its adoption would be the destruction of the association. It would be impossible to keep up the present, most pleasant method of entertainment at the annual meeting, as ladies would consider the entertainment of other ladies too troublesome. He moved to lay the report on the table, but being appealed to, to withdraw his motion and allow debate; whereupon Mr. Janney, of Uniontown, D. C., rose and replied. He had heard the objection about entertainment made before outside of the church last night, from a member, he had enquired extensively out-of-doors about the matter and had found that the statement was entirely incorrect. He was opposed to any restriction on the rights of the ladies, but would accept the proposition of the committee if it was the best he could get.

Dr. Horner, of Fauquier, attacked the report, saying the American Medicine Association, having 70,000 members, had refused to admit women; so should this association?

Col. Withers defended the report. Rev. W. F. Broadus rose to a point of order, when a gentleman made a report or motion he should do so in a voice loud enough to be understood. During the war the people of this part of Virginia had gotten so into the habit of speaking under their breath, that they seemed incapable of changing it. There was doubtless reason for it when things were to be said which it was undesirable for eaves-droppers to hear; it might have been proper enough, but the war was over, and people ought to talk loud enough to be heard; he could hear any man if he would only speak loud enough. The point of order being sustained, the report was read loud enough for Dr. Broadus to hear.

Mr. J. K. Taylor, of Loudoun, warmly advocated the admission of the ladies.

Mr. Binford argued that as ladies constitute

nine-tenths of the teachers of the State, especially in public schools, they ought to be allowed to become members. As to their participating in debate, his difficulty with the hundred lady teachers under his charge was to get them to say anything.

Col. Cooke was willing to adopt the report; ladies were admitted equally with men to churches and benevolent institutions, why not here?

Gen. Lilly moved to amend the report by striking out the proviso.

Col. Venable defended the report of the committee; the ladies did not wish to speak; they only wished to attend and hear; therefore, a plan should be devised to allow them to attend at half-price.

Mr. Blackford insisted upon his views of this matter. The admission of ladies would be a source of endless trouble.

Mr. Broadus thought there was no doubt that ladies would be accommodated wherever the association might go; he always prospect for the best places before hand, and the ladies would doubtless do the same; if they wanted to attend they would find places. As to a Virginia woman making a public speech, the thought was a slander. He moved as a substitute for the report that the railroad authorities be requested to pass all ladies attending the sessions of the association at half-fare.

Mr. Blackford said that others than Virginia women were teaching in Virginia, and if innovations were begun we should have very difficult questions upon us.

Prof. Joyner and General Lilly warmly urged the claims of the ladies to admission.

Rev. J. S. Miller and General Smith opposed with equal warmth the adoption of the report, and at 11 o'clock, Rev. R. H. Phillips of the Virginia Female Seminary moved to lay the whole subject on the table which was adopted by a vote of 32 to 16.

Prof. Joyner offered a resolution which was unanimously adopted, directing the appointment of a committee of five, to collect and prepare for publication, materials for a history of schools and teachers in Virginia.

The Association then adjourned.

In our report of the morning session, we inadvertently omitted to mention that on motion of Prof. Joyner a vote of thanks to General Eaton, Commissioner of Education, for his visit and address, was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

FOURTH DAY—LAST SESSION.

At 9.30 President Gildersleeve called the association to order in the basement of the Baptist Church, and the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. R. H. Stone, Principal of Culpeper Academy. The President, having called Vice President Withers to the chair, read a very entertaining report on Greek Text Books and Instruction, in which the advertisements of new works were shown up to the life. Prof. Harris also discussed this report.

Prof. Walter Blair, of Hampden Sydney College, then read a paper on higher, and Mr. W. W. Smith, of Bethel Academy, one on lower instruction in Latin, which were discussed by Messrs. Blackford, Carne, Little, English, Webster and Joyner.

Mr. Kemper, from the Committee on New Members, recommended the following, who were unanimously elected, viz: Washington T. Copps, Trustee of Public Schools, Norfolk county; L. P. Slater, Principal Glasgow street Academy, Norfolk; Robert H. Harrison, Thos. A. Seddon, R. L. Brown, David T. Cabell, all of Norfolk School, Nelson county.

After the reading of several essays and the discussion of the questions, resolutions of thanks to the citizens for hospitalities extended and to the Local Committee of the Association were passed, as was also a resolution of thanks to Gen. Eaton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, for an invitation to visit him in Washington.

The President, Professor Gildersleeve, then thanked the Association for the courtesy extended him by the members, when the Association adjourned to meet on the second Tuesday in July, 1874, in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

A more extended notice of this day's proceedings will appear to-morrow.

The members of the Association went on an excursion to this evening down the Potomac on the steamer Arrow.

ALEXANDRIA.—The Alexandria Correspondent of the Loudoun Enterprise, under date of 6th inst writes:

Our city to-day is as lively as a bee-hive.—The Market House is thronged with buyers and sellers, and business on King street seems to be more than usually active. The workmen on the new improvement say that the rails will be laid and the street cars from the depot to the wharf will be running by the close of the present week. This is a great and much needed work and speaks volumes for the energy and enterprise and public spirit of our people. What misanthropic notions some folks entertain in regard to this growing city!

River excursions are becoming more fashionable and frequent every day as the summer deepens. They offer a very pleasant and cooling escape from the heated walls and dusty thoroughfares of the city, and where parties of ladies and gentlemen club together and charter a vessel, the expense of such trips is too trifling to be considered. The fact that there are so few old maids in Alexandria is due in a measure to the close and frequent interviews of the young of both sexes. If a young lady in this quarter is not married by the time she is sixteen, she is called *passed*, and if she is single at eighteen the case is hopeless.

The 4th of July was celebrated at Carlin's Springs by a splendid barbecue. There was plenty of ice cream and lemonade on hand, also a number of stirring speeches and a thundering turn out in the way of pantaloons and "cail-co" from this city.

The closing exercises of all our schools and seminaries of learning are now over, and the summer vacation has fairly set in. The boys and girls, especially those who have done well should now be permitted to enjoy themselves, to their heart's content, and their joyous countenances will be expected at every place where fun and frolic can be obtained. Since the completion of the Washington and Ohio R. R. to Hamilton we feel that the people of old Loudoun are nearer and dearer to us than ever.

THE TRAGEDY IN CLARKE COUNTY.—In regard to the causes that led to this sad tragedy but little is known, as the family at the corner's inquest over the dead body of Clinton, was careful to divulge only that which was the immediate cause of his death.

Oscar and Leurgans are now confined in the county jail, awaiting trial. They have resided but little in this State, having for a number of years led a sort of nomadic life in Missouri, California and elsewhere. They had been at home but a few days before this terrible affair occurred. Their father, Franklin Little, was absent in Washington at the time the difficulty happened, but he reached home on Saturday night. He is not a native of Virginia.

The room in which the tragedy was enacted presented, it is said, an awful sight after it was all over. The flooring and walls were red with blood.—*Clarke Courier*.

ACCIDENT AT STAUNTON.—The C. & O. Railroad Company are now constructing a round house at Staunton for the use of their engines. There were yesterday five workmen engaged on the roof, putting up the rafters, mostly of iron. After five or six rafters were up they swayed off and came downward with a crash, fatally wounding one man, it is supposed, and injuring two others badly. One of the men saved himself by clinging to a rope. The man supposed to be fatally injured is Wm. Gallagher, of Richmond, Va. One man was on the very highest point of the rafter, about thirty feet, and came down with it, and strange to say, was not injured at all.

Letter from the "Northern Neck."

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

WESTMORELAND, VA. July 9.—The wheat harvest is over and so far as heard from it is thought that a tolerably fair crop has been reaped, as good a result as has been obtained for several years. It is, however, becoming more and more the conviction in this section that wheat is a very uncertain dependence. The striking of yield under the same conditions is striking. Not a mile from where I write a field of wheat that was very carefully managed and liberally fertilized, will not yield more than two bushels to the acre, while other fields, much the same in natural fertility and with no guano are yielding pretty fairly.

As noticed from time to time in your paper, a good deal of attention is being paid in this region to the cultivation of fruit, to which the soil and climate seems well adapted. This is a fine peach growing soil and some are promising to succeed well also in the culture of pears. Grapes are quite as thriving here as in most parts of the State.

Labor is so scarce, however, and of so poor a class that it is difficult to farm to advantage, and as to the large farming in vogue here previous to the war it is of course entirely impracticable. A curious feature of the labor question is that the offer of an increase of wages does not stimulate industry. Hands tried under the pressure of emergency at \$15 a month will do no better and accomplish no more work than if \$8 were paid. As about 140,000 colored people have left this county since the war, and as but few whites have come into it, the reduction of the laboring force makes a very material difference in its productions. Yet we have here as easily cultivated lands as any in the State, well adapted to grass and with soil of excellent quality; and with unequalled facilities for transportation by water. The time must soon come, in the nature of things, when this section now so neglected will have attention attracted to its peculiar advantages and its lands come into active demand.

Letter from Lynchburg.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

LYNCHBURG, VA. July 10.—I have not visited this city before for four years, but I find it just the same as of yore, with few exceptions. The Orange House has been burned and a new bridge built across the Black Water creek, which connects with the Virginia and Tennessee railroad.

I have not had time to see much of the town as yet, but will give you an account of it hereafter.

The ride from Alexandria to this place was a pleasant one. How could it be otherwise when Capt. Beckham had charge of the train.

The crops are with the exception of the corn in a flourishing condition.

At Culpeper Court House two "three-card monte" players fleeced several of the passengers out of about three hundred dollars. They left the train at Gordonsville.

The Gazette is very popular up here; also the "Southern Churchman," and Mr. White, the travelling agent for the latter, is adding to the list of subscribers in this city.

All the merchants are complaining of dull times.

FISH CULTURE.—We were greatly impressed during a late visit to the mountains of Virginia by the numerous and magnificent trout streams, now almost untroubled by the busy tribe. This should not be so. On both sides of the Blue Ridge, from the North Carolina line to the Potomac and on the various slopes of the Alleghenies, there are not less than a thousand streams, from one mile to twenty miles in length, peculiarly adapted to trout.

And protect, they would supply food for all the population in their vicinity, and yield a handsome revenue by sale to the Atlantic cities. Mr. Seth Green, of New York, has written a book on the subject of trout raising, which is as distinct and clear as any book on such a subject can be. On reading it, you feel that you could make the hatching-boxes and ponds and manipulate the fish without the least difficulty. And yet, with all its clearness (and it is invaluable to one engaged in the business), it is not comparable to the hatching-box itself and the actual manipulation of the fish. It is said description describes nothing, and we feel the truth of the remark when we come to reduce the process to practice—to select the site for the hatching-boxes, to construct them and the ponds properly, and to know when a fish is ripe for manipulation. This essential knowledge can only be attained by the presence of the boxes and the manipulation of the fish before your eyes.

We therefore need the boxes and ponds and the process of manipulation; and when this is once made, it will be followed speedily, and we may see all our streams stocked with trout as they never were before. Mr. Green's book will then be the *vade mecum*, and invaluable.—*Rich. Whip*.

LOUDOUN COUNTY ITEMS.—The shipments from Hamilton Station, W. & O. R. R. for the month of June, 1873, were 2,822 bushels wheat, 2,470 bushels corn, 100 bushels meal, 159 bbls. flour, 106 bbls. and boxes eggs, 2 bbls. and 1 lb. oil, 14 tons hay, 955 lbs. ras, 2,575 lbs. butter, 2,640 lbs. bones, 470 lbs. poultry and butter, 35 cans milk, 2 cars sheep, and 170 calves.

Prof. J. K. Taylor intends to change the school which he has been conducting so successfully for some years past, at Hamilton, into a Normal school with its next session.

Track laying upon the extension of the W. & O. R. R. to Purcellville is progressing rapidly. We have had splendid rains this week.—*Loudoun Enterprise*.

CLARKE COUNTY.—[From the Clarke County Courier.]—Several of the honors won at the commencement exercises of the University of Virginia were carried off by students from Clarke county, S. S. Moore, son of Major S. J. C. Moore, graduated in pure mathematics and in Latin; and W. R. Alexander, living near White Post, was complimented by being appointed reporter for the Jefferson Society at their final celebration, last week.

On last Friday morning, after several months of suffering, which became more acute during the hot weather of the past few weeks, Province McCormick, esp. died, in the 70th year of his age. The deceased was well known and highly respected in Clarke county owing to the conspicuous part he took in all its public affairs.

TOAST TO VIRGINIA.—At the celebration of the 4th in Philadelphia, toast to Virginia was responded to by the A. H. Butler, of Jefferson county, W. Va. He said he was not present as a Virginian, but as an American. He believed that this was one of the occasions when it was a duty to express the feelings with which he felt the people of the whole country were united; that whatever differences had existed in the past, they now recognize no other flag than that which now floats over us, and their dearest wish is that their children's children may be as happy and united a people as those he saw before him.

OPEN AIR MEETING.—The committee of the Y. M. C. A. on this activity contemplate holding service to-night, at 8 o'clock, at the corner of King, Fayette and Commerce streets. The members are also invited to the house of Mr. Bendie, Chairman of the Executive Committee, at 7 o'clock to-night, to prepare music for the occasion.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the First Ward Republicans will be held at the color d Odd Fellows' Hall, south Columbus street, at eight o'clock this evening, for the purpose of electing delegates to a County Convention to appoint delegates to the State Convention.

I. C. O'NEAL,
11 Preet. First Ward Rep. Club.

CONSERVATIVE MEETING IN PRINCE WILLIAM.

At a meeting held in Brentsville on the 7th of July, for the purpose of settling delegates to the State Convention, Major W. W. Thornton was called to the chair and Elisha E. Meredith, Secretary.

The object of the meeting was briefly explained by the chairman, and

On motion of Crawford Cushing, two gentlemen from each township were appointed by the chair to nominate one from each township in the county to represent Prince William in the State Convention.

The following gentlemen were named in nomination by the committee and selected by the convention as delegates:

Brentsville township, Major W. W. Thornton, Colles township, L. Cole, esp.
Occoquan township, Z. A. Kankey, esp.
Dumfries township, A. H. Funnell, esp.
Manassas township, B. F. Lewis, esp.
Grainville township, Maj. A. H. Johnson.
The meeting then adjourned sine die.

ELISHA E. MEREDITH, Secy.

FURNISHING GOODS.

IMMENSITY MAGNIFIED.

UNPRECEDENTED.

UNPARALLELED.